

**ENERGY CHARTER
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Related documents: CC 178, CC 185

DECISION OF THE ENERGY CHARTER CONFERENCE

Subject: Recommendations on In-Depth Energy Efficiency Review of Poland

The Energy Charter Conference at its 6th Meeting held on 7 December 2000 *welcomed* the report on the In-Depth Energy Efficiency Review of Poland undertaken in September 2000 under the auspices of PEEREA, the executive summary and resulting Recommendations of which were circulated as CC 178.

The Conference *endorsed* these Recommendations, which are attached at Annex.

Keywords: In-depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes, PEEREA,
Recommendations, Poland

Recommendations on the In-Depth Energy Efficiency Review of Poland

as adopted by the Energy Charter Conference
at its 6th Meeting held on 7 December 2000

General:

- Following the “Assumptions for Poland’s Energy Policy until the year 2020”, the Government should proceed further and develop an energy efficiency strategy and action plan with well-defined, general and specific objectives.
- The Government should develop and regularly update a programme on energy efficiency with well-defined national and sectoral targets.
- The Government should periodically review the progress made in improving energy efficiency in all sectors of the economy.
- Energy efficiency policies should be better integrated into the strategies of other economic sectors, like industry and transport.

Institutional framework:

- The Government should review and strengthen their actual institutional structure for implementing energy efficiency policy.
- The Government should better define the responsibilities and the role of the various institutions at national, regional and municipal level in the area of energy efficiency and renewable energies.

Energy pricing:

- Energy pricing mechanisms should ensure that existing cross-subsidies are eliminated.
- Energy prices should better reflect environmental costs and sustainable development objectives.

Energy efficiency funding and fiscal policies:

- Government objectives and priorities should be supported by appropriate budgets for energy efficiency programmes and institutions.
- The Government should consider allocating part of the European Union pre-accession funds to stimulate energy efficiency and renewable energy development in the sectors subject to these funds.
- Amendments concerning the terms and procedures to obtain loans and grants under the Thermomodernisation Fund should be introduced as soon as possible, in order to encourage a wider and more effective use of the Fund.
- The criteria of improvements in energy efficiency should play a more important role in the process of selecting projects subject to financing from environmental funds.
- The Ministry of Economy should analyse the opportunity to introduce fiscal and taxation policies to promote energy efficiency.

Implementation of specific programmes and instruments:

- Energy efficiency standards and labelling legislation should be completed in line with existing EU-legislation in this field.
- The Thermomodernisation Fund and other instruments for improving energy efficiency in buildings should be continuously monitored, evaluated and further developed.
- The Government should support the development and implementation of standards for conducting energy audits in buildings, based on an integrated approach, covering thermal insulation, efficiency of heating and hot water supply as well as utilisation of renewable energies.
- The Government should consider the introduction of energy efficiency labelling for buildings.
- Individual metering should be promoted as a means of motivating consumers to undertake energy efficiency measures.
- The Government should develop a programme for energy management and monitoring in public buildings; local authorities should be encouraged to take steps in the same direction.
- The Government should undertake concrete steps towards implementing the most cost effective provisions of the “Action Plan for improving energy efficiency in industry”, as defined in the “The Master Plan Study for Energy Conservation in the Republic of Poland” (1999).
- The use of biomass fuels in combination with coal in power stations and CHP plants should be encouraged, on the basis of advanced technologies.
- Research and development programmes should stronger focus on demand-side energy efficiency aspects.

Promotion of renewable energy:

- The Government should continue to develop and promote legal and fiscal frameworks for renewable energies.
- Clear and binding targets should be established in the legislative provisions concerning the purchase of electricity and heat from renewable energy sources.

Data collection and monitoring:

- The efforts to harmonise the data collection and statistical system with the IEA methodologies should be further continued.
- Analysis should be undertaken, methodologies and disaggregated indicators should be developed to assess and monitor improvements in energy efficiency.

Education and information:

- Education in energy efficiency should aim at inducing changes in attitude and therefore include primary education and public campaigns, complementary to specific courses in secondary and university education.
- Information on energy efficiency programmes, funds, technologies and practices should be better disseminated by national, regional and local governmental and non-governmental organisations.

Participation of the private sector:

- The Government should create provisions encouraging the private sector, including energy service companies, to promote energy efficiency and renewable energies.